## A NEW MOVEMENT

Effort to Identify Interests of Employer and Employe.

#### EXPERIENCE OF SEVEN YEARS

Students of Political Economy Praise the System.

PRACTICAL MAN'S IDEA

"The industrial circles of Great Britain are discussing with great interest a new trades movement which has arisen, and which promises to be of great importance to all industries of this kingdom," writes Walter J. Griffin, commercial agent at Limoges, in an interesting report just given out by the War Department.

The movement is an answer to the trite question: "Is there not some means of co-operation by which the interests of the employer and the employes may be united, by which these disastrous strikes so fatal not only to individual comfort, interests and happiness, but to industry and commercial success-may be prevented?"

Mr. E. J. Smith, the originator of this combination movement, has been a successful manufacturer for several years in Birmingham; he has held the different positions of employe, traveler, salesman and manufacturer in his trade, and has gained knowledge from experience. While far from posing as a theorist or laying claim to be called a political economist, he has brought to the front a system which is recognized by students in Great Britain. Germany, Norway and Sweden as containing possibilities of better results than any other scheme so far devised.

#### Mr. Chamberlain's Tribute.

Joseph Chamberlain, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Smith at a meeting in Birmingham, used the following language

"I do not know whether you are aware that within the last year or two he has car ried out, in connection with the trade with which he is interested, a great social experiment, the results of which have been truly marvelous. Into a trade in which formerly every one, whether workman or employer, was dissatisfied, he has brought content-ment. Wages, I believe, have been in-creased, profits have become larger, and, curious to relate, the demand and the prouction have increased at the same time, his experiment, I believe, is capable of reat development. I understood when I was last in Bradford that a great trade in hat city, acting on Mr. Smith's suggestions, had, agreed to adopt the principles upon which he has secured success. Those prin-ciples involve a hearty union between employers and employed, and I trust that all who find themselves in a difficulty will, at all events, give some consideration to the dution which Mr. Smith believes he has

Mr. William Woodall, member of parlia-"I am not quits sure as to how much of eal originality there may be in Mr. E. J. real originality there may be in air. E. J.
Smith's scheme. I suppose most of us have
had our theories as to the way in which
what he is bringing about should be accomplished. Speaking for myself, I may
say that I have thought about it for many
years, and I have conceived many plans
whereby I could properly divide the profits
of my business between my workmen and of my business between my workmen and myself. Unfortunately, I could never carry any of them out, for the simple reason that I could not make any profits to divide. The difference between Mr. Smith's plan and any other seems to be that he first makes the profit for use, and then shows as what we ought to do with it."

Profit of Employer and Employe. In a speech delivered before the Bedstead Manufacturers' Association (the first alliance was formed in this trade), Sir James Smith, ex-lord mayor of Birmingham, used this emphatic language:

"I think that not only the manufacturers, but the public and working people, have profited by the work of our association. Since the association was formed the work-men have had their wages increased to the extent of 25 per cent, which is equal to th addition of fl.000 a week to the wages paid in Birmingham; and I have reason to believe that the wages have been well spent while the workmen have improved in char-acter and self-respect."

These representative men snoke of the system in glowing terms three years ago, when the combination movement was in its infancy. Since then such writers as Sidney Webb, professors of Oxford and Cambridge universities, and several political economists of continental Europe have interested themselves in this movement; they are studying the question, and have written ap-provingly on the subject to its originator.

#### Work of Seven Years.

Seven years have elapsed since the firs alliance was formed in the hedstead trade At the time of its formation, the condition of the industry was most desperate. No manufacturer was making any money, wages were at the starvation point, several firms had already gone into bankruptey. alty kept out of the general receiver' hands. Under this system every one of the bedstead manufacturers has made a profit on goods manufactured, the condition of the workingmen has improved at least 25 per cent, and the business is in as prosperous a condition as any other in

#### Methods of the Alliance. The method of starting an alliance is de

scribed as follows: To prevent manufacturing being carried on at a pecuniary loss, a minimum scale is adopted. A representative article, like a certain pattern of bedstead or one dozen plates of a given size and shape, is taken

to ascertain how much it costs to manufacture; the manufacturers agre on the minimum rate at which it can be made, then a certain percentage is added for profits and this forms the minimum selling price for that article. The manufacturers bind themselves, by the rules of the alliance, not to sell, without the consent of the alliance, below this minimum price. The workmen are also offered cer-turn interests in the success of the bus-iness, and both parties being mutually de-

giving in detail the many rules governing the operations of the alliance the report concludes as follows: "It will therefore be seen that workmen

secure as their share of the bargain a good union, a minimum wage, a bonus or boaccording to the extra profits obtained (the first is a fixture), and a pard on which they have equal represen-

excessive profits, which would him der trade, are possible, as the consent of the workmen to any advance must be ob-

Experience has shown that the work men are careful not to demand bonuses For example, in the bedstead trade, the are now being paid all that they can safely claim. Another safeguard against undue profits is that the trades are left open to every one. There are no restrics upon any person entering, bereasonable and proportionate entrance fee

#### Her Interpretation of It. From the Chicago Times-Heraid.

The conversation had flagged a little, and he felt it his duty to say something. "In an address made in Boston," marked, "a reverend gentleman greatly deplores the use of arms." "Bostonians are so cold, anyway," she returned, spiritedly, "that lovemaking on that plan may satisfy them, but he fools himself if he thinks it ever will be popular

#### His Practice. From the Chicago Post.

"Say, you knew Deacon Hardway's boy Hen, who went up to the city to study medicine, didn't you?"
"Oh, yes, I knowed Hen well. What

"He killed himself day before yesterday."
"You don't say! What was the matter?
"You don't say! What was the matter?"
"Freedmen's Hospital by the was afterward sent home.



## STORM ONLY HOPE

Weather Bureau's Prophecy Concerning Weather Conditions.

#### RELIEF DUE LATE THIS AFTERNOON

The Thermometric Readings of Yesterday and Last Night.

## THE HIGHS AND LOWS

the excessive heat, by this afternoon or tonight. Whether the respite will be temporary or permanent depends upon conditions not yet developed, and the effect of which is uncertain. The immediate prospect of relief is an impending thunder storm, which is expected to break upon the community some time during the latter part of the

Yesterday Washington was on the edge of a belt of high temperature, extending across the middle Atlantic states. New York was in the center, with a temperature of 98 degrees, Philadelphia showed 96 and Washington 96, while further south and west the readings shaded down to 90 and lower It was not a record breaker for early June in Washington, however. In 1895 the 3d of June showed 98, and in 1894 for ten days in June the temperature was above

able day in this city, and certainly it was a most trying one. At 6 o'clock last even-ing, when people were beginning to expect a cooling off, the mercury stood at 95,

#### The Midnight Hour.

At midnight last night the thermometer called for 78 degrees, but probably it would be difficult to convince the average citizen that it was so low. Measured by the discomfort of the night to the people in the city, it should have shown a higher reading. The humidity in the atmosphere was responsible for the deceptive character of

the temperature.
At 5 o'clock this morning the mercury, starting at 74, began to rise. It kept pace with the sun, and at 8:30, when people were moving about, the reading was 85. Within the next hour and a half it gained five points, and kept going. At 11 o'clock it was ol, which was one degree higher than at the same hour yesterday, with promise of exceeding yesterday's maximum if the thunder storm doesn't bowl along before

old story, repeated every summer—an area of low barometer in the northwest, whose progress is retarded by an area of high barometer in the southeast. The presence of the low causes hot winds to blow from the south, and the warm air of southern latitudes drifts north ard, banking up against that "stationary high." When the ow moves eastward, slowly, it projects an rea of thunder storms eastwardly, and these have a cooling effect. After the low has passed a volume of cooler atmosphere will follow in its wake, gradually over

preading this section. The question of importance to Washington now is whether the low passes over rapidly and lets the cool air from the far orthwest roll in behind it. Tomorrow will

Seven Deaths in Yew York. NEW YORK, June 7 .- The thermometer was almost as high today as yesterday, but the heat was tempered by a brisk northwest wind. At 10 a.m. the weather bureau said the temperature was 86 degrees, as against 87 at the same hour yesterday. The velocity of the wind at that time was twelve miles an hour. Seven deaths from the heat were reported during the twenty-four hours ending at

#### neon today.

Heat Wave Visits London. LONDON, June 7 .- A heat wave, similar to the one which is now affecting New York, prevails over Europe. Here the continuance of hot weather so early in June almost breaks all records. The thermometers in this city have been registering 88 in the shade at the hottest lime of the day for five days past, and there have been ay for the days past, and there have been everal deaths from the heat. A commercial traveler committed suicide yesterday, saying: "I must get out of world. I will suffocate."

northwest, was taken sick at the ball game yesterday afternoon. He was removed to Freedmen's Hospital by the police, and

#### MISMATED COUPLES.

## Disappointed Ones Seek Severance of Living Celebrities Who Have Known Marital Bonds. Life Belsind the Bars.

In a petition for divorce, filed this afternoon by Charles Augustus Wegner, naming Neille Wegner respondent, it is alleged that the latter has treated the petitioner with contempt and cruelty and has repeatedly assaulted him. Campbell Carrington is the solicitor for Mr. Wegner.

Proceedings for divorce were also instituted this afternoon by Harriet Stevenson against John N. Stevenson. Infidelity on the part of the latter is alleged. Mason M. Richardson is the solicitor for the petitioner.

#### THARPE INDICTED.

Aaron Bishop's Slayer Must Answer

The grand jury this afternoon reported wo indictments against Dock Newton Tharpe, the discharged volunteer soldier, who figured so prominently in the shooting episode at the 6th street depot.

One indictment alleges murder on the part of Tharpe in causing the death of his fellow-soldier, Aaron D. Bishop, while the other sets forth assault with intent to kill in connection with the wounding of Policeman Joseph Acton.

#### Asks for Divorce.

Adele Thorn, through Attorney E. B. Hay, this afternoon petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to grant her a divorce from William H. Thorne. Desertion on the part of the respondent is

#### Convicted of Housebreaking.

John Sessford was convicted today in Criminal Court No. 1 under an indictment alleging housebreaking about 11 o'clock the night of April 19 last, at the store of Geo. W. Bateman. The defendant was remanded to await the further action of the court.

#### Court's Action Not Indicated

The Court of Appeals has not yet signified what action it will take in regard to the motion of United States District Attorney Davis, that John H. Adriaans be debarred from practice before that tribunal. Mr. Davis will not take any further steps in the matter, leaving it to the court in its

#### Jury Unable to Agree.

In Circuit Court No. 1 this afternoon the jury in the case of Mary Shields against the Columbia Railway Company reported that it was unable to agree, and was discharged. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for injuries claimed to have been received by the careless starting of a car of the defendant company while on K street near 9th street. street near 9th street.

#### Alleged Uniteensed Bar.

George Steele was this afternoon placed on trial before Judge Kimball and a jury to answer a charge of keeping an unlicensed bar. It is claimed this is Steele's second

While Richard Corbin, an inmete of the Soldiers' Home, was testifying for the government, the witness became quite excited and told Mr. Pugh that he did not want to "evaporate" the attorney's questions. Cor-bin's actions caused Judge Kimball to order that he be placed in the dock, which was done. The case was still on trial at the

#### Will of Emma Jewell.

The will of the late Emma Jewell, dated the 21st of January, 1894, was filed today for probate. The estate of the deceased is left to her husband, Thomas B. Jewell, who is named executor.

#### Clemency Extended to Soldiers. The President has remitted the unex-

ecuted portions of the sentences imposed in the cases of the following named men now in confinement at St. Francis barracks. Fla., and directed that they be set at lib-

United States Volunteers-William Mc-Cormick, 1st Ohio; J. P. Coghlan, 8th New York; Columbus Wendell, 8th United States Volunteers; Charles Costello, 2d Louisiana; J. L. Beaty, 3d North Carolina; P. J. Gallagher, 1st Rhode Island; Joseph Durham, 3d Kentucky; Felix O. Meredith 4th Tennessee United States regulars-Harry G. Morse, 16th Infantry, and George Jennings, 8th Infantry.

Mrs. Clarence Stager read in yesterday ifternoon's paper an account of the death of her brother, Alexander Henage, at York, Pa., and last night she went to the Penn-sylvania town in order to be present at the funeral today. The deceased was a Mexican veteran and had many friends in this city.

## SOME FAMOUS, PRISONERS.

From Pearson's Weekly. It seems strange to think of those whom the world acknowledges as famous, and whom it even respects, as having been in prison and suffered, torture, doesn't it?

But it's true, nevertheless. Probably the most striking case is that of Lord Loch, the late high commissioner of the Cape. After the Chinese war, in the forties, he had, while attached to the British embassy there, the misfortune to be captured by a band of infuriated and ignorant Chinese. They were savage at the losses they had suffered, and were ready for any brutal acts of revenge on the hated Eng-lish. They took Henry Loch—as he then was—and his companions and put them into narrow cages, just like wild beasts in a show, and they carried them up and down the country, exhibiting them to the enraged Chinese, who jeered them, mocked them and tortured them in every possible way. Happily for the two unfortunates, British soldiers were not long in coming to the rescue when the news became known, and they, quite contrary to their own expectations, thus managed to escape

an awful fate. One who can tell also of the horrors of foreign prisons under barbarous govern-ment is Dr. Wenyon, the well-known Wesment is Dr. Wenyon, the leyan medical missionary. Who that saw leyan medical missionary. Who that saw him sitting calmly and placidly at the Wesleyan conference, held in Leeds some time leyan conference, held in Leeds some time minister with the thoughtful sweet, kindly expression had once been seized by rude Turkish officials while seized by rude Turkish officials while traveling in the Euphrates district of Asia Minor and thrown into the awful cell of a Turkish prison house, there to languish in utmost torture, physical and mental, until his friends in England brought sufficient influence to bear upon the sultan's emis-saries to secure his release? The British parliament contains at least

two men who have wasted away under the terrible regime of English prison life, and to whom, at that time, life seemed utterly hepeless and lost.

One of them. Mr. Michael Davitt, that whom there are few ordinary members of parliament more respected,) both inside and outside of the house, served long years of penal servitude from being connected with Fenianism. How much it told on his physical frame no one will ever be able to say but it must have been inexpressible torto a man of his susceptibility and high intelligence, and the fact of it is no

Another member of parliament, Mr. r. X. O'Brien, can go still further and boast of what probably no other citizen can, viz., that he was tried for "high treason," found gullty and sentenced to death "as a trai-tor!" It is, of course, superfluous to say that this barbarous monstrosity of a sen tence was never carried out, though be fore Mr. O'Brien obtained his perfect free dom he had more acquaintance with prisons and prison life than the average man is

likely to care for. Jameson, as everybody knows, can boast of an acquaintance with Holloway jail not inferior to that of most men. And as everybody knows also, it was for what, at the worst, can only be set down as a mistaken policy in South Africa. Those who saw the doctor before his trial, and those who saw him after, could scarcely recognize the same individual in the feeble, wan-looking man, who was removed so carefully after medical care, after fifteen months' sojourn in her majesty's prison at Holloway company with the bressed at Holloway, compared with the bronzed wiry-looking official of the veldt whom they

had formerly known.

Of Sir John Willoughby and Major Coventry, sentenced for the same cause, but for a lesser time, one may make similar remarks. Yet that, men who have gained high renown in fighting for Britain's sov-ereign should be subjected to such degradation as herding with convicts and felons seems to suggest something wrong in

the English prison system.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland was, too, as many will recollect, some time in prison for "contempt of court." Holloway prison for contempt of court.

also has, if we are correct, her experience in prison life. The dady had destroyed some papers which, she said, were private to herself from the late duke, and which herself from the late duke, and which the court had ordered to be produced. She refused to give them up, and many people applauded her for doing so. The court, however, decided that she had treated it "contempt," and committed her Even as a "first-class" mis meanant, her experience cannot have been very desirable

#### The First News Sheets. From the Boston Traveler.

The first news sheets at all answering to our modern newspaper were issued by order of the Venetian government about 1536. At first they were simply written out, and exhibited to public inspection on payment of a small coin called a "gazetta," whence the modern term "gazette." Afterward the demand made it necessary to print them. The first English newspaper of which we have positive evidence was the Weekly News, published by Nathaniel But-ler in 1622. The English Mercurie of 1583 ler in 1622. The English Mercurie of 1583 is a forgery. It was really printed about the middle of the eighteenth century.

# When The Cause Is noble Courage lends strength to the effort. Our sole purpose now is to reduce the stocks to the lowest possible point in the quiet est possible time - that we may set the

Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

<u>^^^^^</u>

Every Ladies' Trimmed Hat in the House Sacrificed -not a little-but priced to treble the regular run of business. They are all in two lots-and there are some very beautiful creations among them. Couple the fame of our millinery with the special prices

that are put upon the remaining stock and there's an incentive to buy that never existed before any-

where. But beauty loses its charm and value its price-rating with us in the hurry of coming events. These

hammers and saws to going upon the changes that are to better the store service.

Every Hat from \$5 to \$2.98

10c. and 12½c. Wash 6C. a
Dress Fabrics - - 6C. yard.

are the new prices in effect beginning tomorrow morning:

# Every Hat from \$12.50 \$5.00 to \$20 now priced - \$5.00

Of course black ink and white paper cannot convey the charm of delicate coloring and unique design-but in the 200 pieces we include in this offering are a multitude of the choicest patterns and shades of the season.

Away Go the White Goods. Fully 7,000 yards of White Piques, White

Lawns, White Dimities, White India Linens and Fancy White Piques form a chapter in this "march - of - improvement sale." They are the very goods you most want NOW. Isn't it fortunate for you the prices are "specialed" now? The 20c., 25c. and The 35c. to 50c.

30c. grades - NOW priced 15c.

grades - NOW priced

## 25c.

## A Boot Bargain for Wheelwomen.

100 pairs, and a line will be closed out. All kid, with golf and cloth tops; the sizes are 21 to 41, and the widths C, D and E. There are some Tans and some Blacks, and the regular prices have been \$2.50 and \$1.25

Ladies' \$2.50 Walking \$1.69 Boots. NOW PRICED - \$1.69 In this lot there are 300 pairs-and they are offered at a decided reduction because we are

taking decisive action in all stocks. Black and Tan Vici Kid, button and face, with modified building and coin toes, and solid oak soles. Good value and good-tooking and comfortable. Popular sizes and widths—and every pair of them is worth regularly \$2.50.

## Saks and Company.

HUMORS OF CHRISTENINGS.

Stories of Funny Things That Have Happened at the Baptismal Font.

From London Tit-Bits. The principal person at a christening is

generally too young to take any active part in the ceremony beyond crying loudlywithout which, in some localities, the christening is not considered "lucky" the baby's likelihood of good fortune being measured by the vigor of his crying. But at the very first service of the kind at which the writer officiated the recipient of the baptismal name distinguished himself and brought confusion on the bashful and inexperienced young parson of those long-ago days; for it was not until long after that memorable first baptism that I lost all fear of dropping the infant and a notion that a baby is kept together by its clothes and may at any moment fall to pieces if not very carefully handled. It was a double event; that is to say, two children of the same family were presented for baptism together. In another case well known to me eight

children of one family had been saved up escort to the eighth, and all were baptized together-the father afterward intimating that the vicar ought to "knock summat off" the fees on the usual principle of "a reduction for quantities, like." In my case there were only two, and I found one of them one too many for my peace of mind, for he-a boy of some three years of agestartled and amused the congregation and confounded me when in the act of sprinkling the water on his brow by lustily singing out: "Here, drop it, will yer!" Perhaps the protest was natural, but it was highly

disconcerting. Generally, however, the recipient of the rame is quiescent—except in the matter of irresponsible yelling-but the parents occasionally furnish much amusement; and especially is the demand made to them, this child," sometimes provocative of very queer responses, indeed

I am not now referring to the extraordinary combinations of high-sounding names with which some ambitious parents burden their offspring, though now and then they are sufficiently mirth-provoking, particularly when prefixed to an ultra-plebeian surname. 'Florence Bertha Madelaine Victoria Snag-gles"—the incongruous title rings in my incongruous title rings in memory after many years-is a case in odnt. The surname, by the way, was not 'Snaggles,' but it was quite as full of

child," by the response, "Lucifer"—as h thought, "What?" he asked. "Luthy, sir, repeated the lisping and now blushing mothnation and dealt with the infant Lucy accordingly.
One child was actually christened and reg-

istered "Robert Honly," instead of plain "Robert," on account of his mother's anx-"Robert," on account of his mother's anxiety to prevent the addition of a second name. The clergyman had not quite caught what she said and asked for a repetition. "Robert," said the parent, and then, fearing lest the parson's defective hearing should result in error, she hastened to say: "Robert Honly." The "H" made all the difference.

One curious case came under my notice in the Midlands many years ago. When asked for the child's name, the village marron re-plied: "Senna-tea," or what sounded like it. The astonished cleric asked for a repetition of the name. Again came, more distinctly than before: "Segna-tea." There was a pause and general bewilderment. At length the pew opener hit the solution, and, bendtoward the perplexed clergyman, she The explanation was simple and remantic.

The explanation was simple and romantic. Sinnetta was the name of a gypsy buried in a neighboring churchyard. The handsome gypsy girl had been wooed and won by an aristocrat, but had pined away and died. Her heart-broken husband had her buried near his hall and placed over her a plain white marble tomb bearing the simple name "Sinnetta." Possibly moved by the romance, certainly attracted by the unusual name, the good woman wished her child to be so

The following is almost too strange to be believed; it actually happened, nevertheless:

The baby was proudly borne, amid admir-

ing relatives and neighbors, to the font and duly presented for baptism.
"Name this child."

"Beelzebub."

Beelzebub.

"But, my good woman, you can't call the child that."

"It's a Scriptur' name, sir, ain't it?"
"Yes, but do you know what it means? It
is impossible to call the child 'Beelzebub.'
Give him a good, sensible name—call him John, say. As no protest was immediately made, "John" the child was duly named, and the

parson congratulated the baby on gained a plain, honest name, and himself on having saved the poor mite from being saddled with a title which would have be come intolerable But his satisfaction was short-lived, and

ne was speedily shaken out of his congratulatory mood by the hurried return of the mother. Hastening down the aisle, she brought her baby back to the font before the parson had had time to leave it, and exclaimed in consternation, as if the discon-certing anomaly had only just struck her "John's a wench, sir." Sure enough, the baby was a girl, and another name had to

#### Little Bills of the Rich. From Harper's Weekly.

At the annual dinner of the north side board of trade the other night Mr. James G. Cannon of the Fourth National Bank preached an affecting after-dinner sermon on the culpable neglect of Well-to-do persons to pay their bills. He raised his voice in behalf of the butcher, the grocer, the dressmaker, the doctor, the dentist, the local tradesman-of all who supply our daily needs and keep the household wheels turning. He said that the prompt payment of obligations to such creditors was a duty that was scandalously neglected, to the derangement of business, to the distress of in-

dividuals and the detriment of the whole

community. Persons who hadn't the money to pay their honest debts he sorrowed for, but persons who had the money and didn't pay he denounced. He told of the dressmaker who tried to throw herself under the elevated who turned out to have more money due her than she owed. He told of the grocer in a small way who failed, having \$5,000 due him for groceries from one family that lived I have it on the authority of an entirely on 5th avenue. He told of the fashionable dame who owed her dressmaker \$150, paid \$50 on account and went to Europe, leaving veracious cierical friend that on one occa-sion he was staggered on saying "Name this 50 on account and went to Europe, leaving child," by the response, "Lucifer"—as he the balance until fall and leaving the dressmaker to distressful shifts meantime. He told also of the physician whose bill went unpaid so very long that at last he remonstrated, and the lady told him she had had the money for it three times from her hardward but had suit to seek time to other. husband, but had put it each time to other

Every one hears of cases of persons who ought to pay their bills, and could if they chose, and don't. They are very selfish persons. We are all selfish when we keep pe ple who need the money we owe them wa ing while we indulge ourselves in expendi tures which we ought not to make.

#### From the Chicago News.

A fisherman on one of the lake piers be low Jackson Park owns a number of chickens that frequently follow him about as a dog would do. On the pier, by the side of the fisherman's

shanty, stands a tub in which minnows are kent for balt. The chickens are very fond of these tender young fish, and linger in the nighborhood waiting for stray morsels. Lately a young and long-legged shanghai rooster has learned that there is nothing deadly in getting his head wet and has taken to fishing the fry out for himself and his hens. He stands for a long time by the tub watching the fish swim about. Then, when the school passes his side of the tub, he makes a quick dive, puts his head away below the surface of the water and invariably gets a fish. The generosity of his nature is seen in the fact that he di-vides them impartially among the other

The Rascality of Christian Science From Blackwood.

In the pursuit of her science she (Mrs. Eddy) had discovered that the cures would not work without a sacrifice on the part of the patient, a pecuniary sacrifice which she assessed at f1 a week, or 8s. a visit, payable in advance, since, as an eminent healer deliciously explains in a letter to one of her patients, "the running up of bills for healing is contrary to the spirit of Christian Thus the whole structure Christian Science is a pinnacle of sacrifice. The patient sacrifices to the healer; the nealer sacrifices to Mrs. Field-King: Mrs. Field-King sacrifices to her tradesmen, or possibly (for this we do not know) to Mrs. Eddy herself in the form of a commission

sacrifice, as is only just, seeing that she is, as it were, patentee of the system. As one of her most trusted followers declared, "Mrs. Eddy has a keen sense of the more practical side of life and a shrewd business instinct. For that reason some have even accused her of worldliness." As she charges f00 for three weeks' training as a healer, and claims to have an attendance of 3,000 pupils, and has sold 100,000 of her book at 14s., none will question the aptness of loving description.

#### Rather Contrary.

From Puck. Mrs. Newlyblessed (wearily)-"Mortimer, what can be the matter with that child?"

Mr. Newlyblessed (carrying the screaming infant up and down the room, desperately)—"I believe it is just mad because it is so sleepy that it can hardly keep awake

### DROPPED DEAD.

The man with heart trouble never knows when his time may come. When he leaves home for work he may never return alive. He may drop dead on the



street, in his pulpit, in his office, over his work bench. Heart disease is no respecter of persons. The Christian min-ister is liable the same as anyone else. Rev. C. L. Mundell writes:

Rev. C. L. Mundell writes:

"I suffered from that dreadful tired feeling and weakness, and in 1893 I lost my health altogether. I went to one of the best doctors in the state and he said I had heart, stomach, liver and kidney trouble. His treatment did me no good. I tried different kinds of patent medicines but got worse all the time. If I walked up hill or a little fast it seemed as though my heart would jump out. I had almost given up all hope, and my money was all gone; was scarcely able to make a living. Finally I wroke Dr. Pierce and following his advice I purchased at my nearest drug store a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and a bottle of his 'Pleasant Pellets.' This was a year ago and now I am happy to say that I am in the enjoyment of perfect health. I am so glad of my health that I cannot say too much. I first return my sincere thanks to Almighty God and then to Dr. Pierce.
"I would not do without your 'Pellets' for one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per month.
"Do not think I am exaggerating. My statement is true and if any doubt it they can write to Pinegrove. Ohio, where I live, and if any should think this an assumed name and that such a man as C. L. Mundell does not exist, they may look in the minutes of Providence Association, or in the Baptist Year Book, in the list of Riders, and they will find my name."

Constipation and billiousness are radie.

Constipation and biliousness are radi-

cally cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets.